

## OVERVIEW

The current global economic crisis has severely tested the people and governments of Latin America and the Caribbean. The region's countries now face growing constraints on protecting and furthering development and reducing poverty. USAID's Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean presents the 2009 edition of *Latin America and the Caribbean: Selected Economic and Social Data* as a tool to track progress made over multiple years. Since 1991, the LAC Databook has been an endeavor to provide member countries, development practitioners, and students with a single compilation of the latest high-quality data from a spectrum of reliable sources.

In 2008 LAC's aggregate GDP growth deteriorated to 4.2 percent from the 2004-2007 average of 5.5 percent. Negative growth is expected in 2009. The regional average inflation rate of 7.9 percent demonstrates the influence of LAC's larger economies—Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. Much higher inflation was felt in several countries including Venezuela at 31 percent, Jamaica at 22 percent, and Nicaragua at 20 percent. Remittances to LAC also fell.

The fall in the region's economic performance reflects lower output stemming from the financial crisis and the global drop in demand and prices for LAC's exports. Countries with closer economic ties to the United States felt stronger headwinds as the U.S. economy's fall into recession weakened demand for LAC exports. (Further compounding Mexico's GDP slide was the decline in tourism that followed the outbreak of the Influenza H1N1 virus.) The fall in LAC exports to the United States contributed to the region's smallest trade surplus with its largest trade partner since 2002. LAC's total extra-regional exports of \$727 billion in 2008 were half a trillion dollars more than a decade earlier. However, much of the LAC economy consists of commodity exports, the prices of which had grown tremendously before the onset of the crisis but have subsequently fallen. Therefore, lower export prices additionally contributed to the region's first overall trade deficit since 2004 and limited avenues for GDP growth.

Financial markets also played a role in constricting the region's economic growth. Investment in LAC from abroad set a record in 2007. Net inward flows amounted to over \$100 billion due to burgeoning inflows and contracted outflows. However, 2008 saw the supply of capital become severely constrained, and the global economy has weakened, making it reasonable to expect FDI to have now shrunk. Indeed, the World Bank's *Global Development Finance* report of 2009 cites capital being pulled out of LAC in late 2008. Although LAC's macroeconomic policies (e.g., exchange rates and inflation management) have drawn praise for their mitigating effects on the region's slowdown, tightening of credit within the region was unavoidable. As of 2008, LAC countries owed \$878 billion to foreign creditors—about 15 percent more than was owed in 2002. Because income from regional exports grew relatively faster during that period, however, LAC's ratio of debt service to exports fell from 41 to 18.3 percent, and its ratio of debt service to GDP almost halved to 4.4 percent. As governments saw the availability of credit from foreign suppliers wither in 2008, they increasingly sought credit from domestic markets, pressuring domestic interest rates upward, potentially crowding out private borrowers and dampening GDP growth. Exports-derived income had allowed several countries to increase their financial reserves in preceding years. However, the dual effects of trade deterioration and credit tightening have caused LAC governments to draw down their reserves and run fiscal deficits, the consequence of which has been to constrain resources for public investment and social spending.

The 2009 outbreak of Influenza H1N1 in Mexico exemplifies the need for LAC countries to allocate resources to social sectors. Total health spending in the region amounts to about seven percent of aggregate GDP and is highest of all world regions. Health care across the region continues to require 50 percent of its financing from private means. However, unequal access and quality continue to be obstacles to overall health improvements in the region. In the average LAC country, infant mortality (number of infant deaths (one year or younger) per 1000 live births) is 18 of every 1,000. In Haiti that number increases to 60. By contrast, developed countries average six per thousand. Such mortality statistics demonstrate that despite measured success with immunization and other health sector programs, there is still a need for LAC countries to better distribute and use health sector resources.

Education in Latin America and the Caribbean faces shortcomings as well. Although enrollment in secondary schools is improving, literacy statistics demonstrate poor quality in the region's education systems overall. In the average LAC country, only 89 percent of adults can read, which is significantly less than in the average developed country's rate of 95 percent. Haiti, at 62 percent, and Guatemala, at 73 percent, have the lowest rates of adult literacy in the region. While the average youth literacy statistic in LAC is 95 percent (98 percent in the average developed country), in more than two-thirds of LAC countries, the literacy rate for girls is lower than that of boys. Some countries appear to have increased spending on education, probably indicating efforts to attract assistance through the Millennium Challenge Account, but such statistics are sparse and lagged.

Democratic strengthening faced significant pressure. Several countries have taken steps to reduce democratic space and challenge constitutional democracy. Across LAC in general, measures on corruption and protection of property rights continue to lag behind other governance indicators. Nevertheless, indicators do show progress in voice and accountability as well as government effectiveness. Indexes intended to measure risks for international investors demonstrate that, in previous years, when LAC's economic, social, and political stability improved, foreign investment in the region also grew.

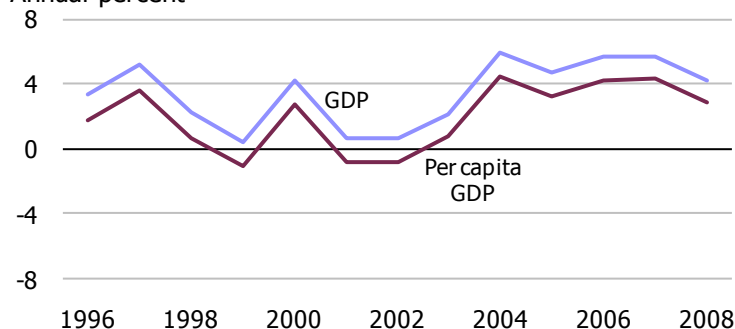
From the mid-1970s to the early 2000s, LAC countries received an average ten percent of all official development assistance (ODA) worldwide. In 2007 LAC's share fell to seven percent, most of which was afforded to debt relief. In spite of this decline, over the last ten years the United States has directly provided LAC more than \$11 billion of the \$52 billion total ODA from bilateral and multilateral donors. The United States also has been the only donor to provide in excess of \$1 billion annually since 2001.

Although Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to attract assistance, investment, and remittances from abroad, the current global economic downturn and financial crisis reduce expectations for outside resources in the near future. As a result, pressure for an increased role by LAC governments to meet growing social needs is now heightened.

Janet Ballantyne, Ph.D.  
Acting Assistant Administrator  
Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean  
U.S. Agency for International Development

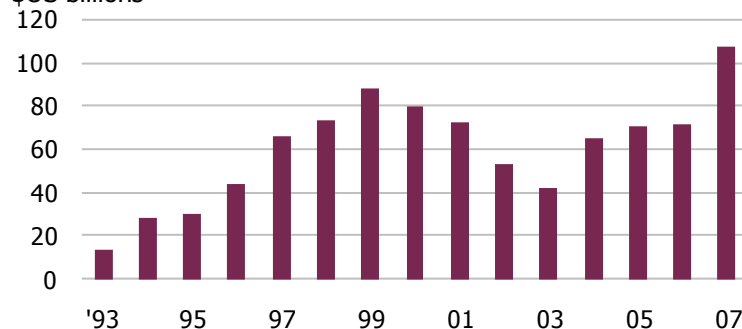
### Real GDP Growth

Annual percent

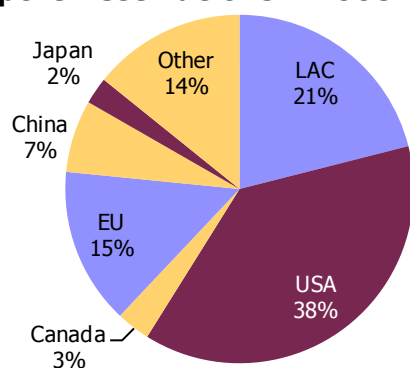


### Foreign Direct Investment in LAC

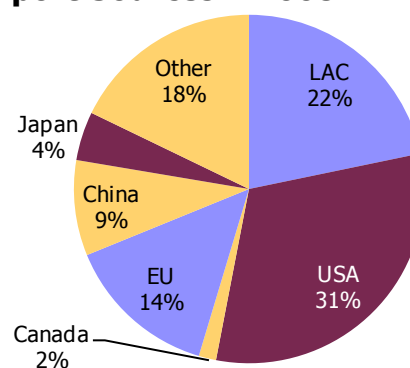
\$US billions



### LAC Export Destinations – 2008

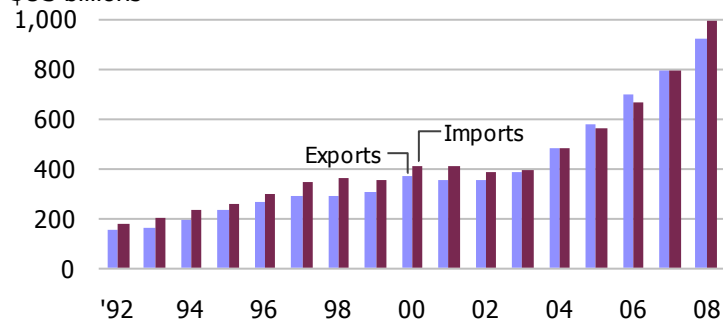


### LAC Import Sources – 2008



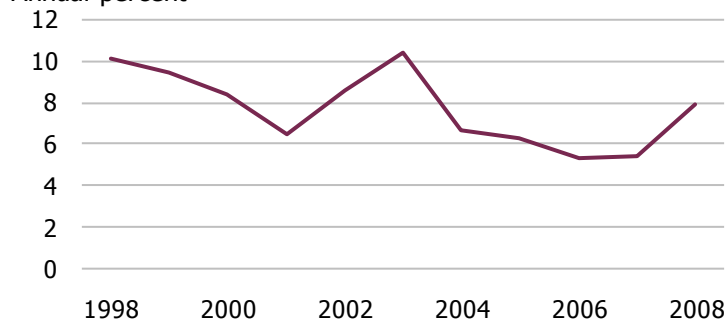
### Total Exports and Imports

\$US billions



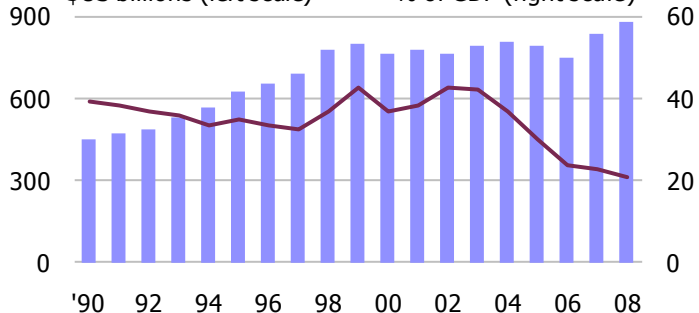
### Inflation

Annual percent



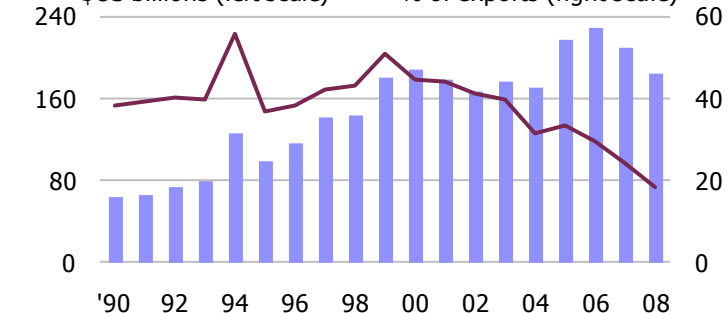
### Total External Debt

\$US billions (left scale) — % of GDP (right scale)



### Debt Service

\$US billions (left scale) — % of exports (right scale)



## 1.1 | Regional Economic Indicators - Latin America and the Caribbean

billions of US dollars (unless noted)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Population</b>											
Population (millions)	505.3	512.9	520.4	527.8	535.1	542.5	550.0	557.5	565.0	572.4	579.8
Growth Rate (%)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Macroeconomic</b>											
GDP	2,112.5	1,881.8	2,077.0	2,021.6	1,799.2	1,881.4	2,177.2	2,645.1	3,116.1	3,641.0	4,210.3
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	2.3	0.4	4.2	0.7	0.6	2.2	6.0	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.2
GDP per Capita (US\$)	4,310.5	3,782.2	4,113.2	3,945.8	3,462.9	3,570.7	4,074.6	4,882.1	5,673.8	6,541.8	7,466.3
Real GDP per Capita Growth Rate (%)	0.7	-1.1	2.7	-0.8	-0.9	0.8	4.5	3.3	4.3	4.4	2.9
PPP GDP per Capita (US\$)	7,056.4	7,069.2	7,404.4	7,525.7	7,568.4	7,779.1	8,369.7	8,872.9	9,535.6	10,203.3	10,709.1
PPP GDP per Capita Growth Rate (%)	1.8	0.2	4.7	1.6	0.6	2.8	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.0	5.0
Inflation (average annual %)	10.1	9.4	8.4	6.5	8.6	10.4	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.4	7.9
<b>Investment</b>											
Direct Foreign Investment, Net Inflows	73.3	87.9	79.3	72.0	53.0	42.2	64.9	70.9	71.5	107.3	.
Foreign Investment Growth Rate (%)	11.6	19.8	-9.7	-9.2	-26.5	-20.3	53.8	9.2	0.9	50.1	.
US Direct Investment Position in LAC	179.3	223.9	233.1	243.1	241.0	235.1	269.4	296.4	330.3	399.4	423.6
US Capital Outflows to LAC	15.1	33.3	22.4	26.7	9.1	0.5	22.3	12.7	41.2	37.5	42.5
US Direct Investment Income from LAC	15.0	17.2	18.2	14.3	12.4	19.5	29.7	34.6	43.7	53.8	59.1
<b>Merchandise Trade</b>											
Total LAC Exports	285.2	305.7	366.4	350.5	353.4	387.1	479.4	577.0	692.5	793.0	921.8
Total LAC Imports	361.3	353.8	410.7	405.7	383.3	389.1	480.4	562.6	666.2	789.7	994.2
LAC Trade Balance w/ the World	-76.1	-48.1	-44.3	-55.2	-29.9	-2.1	-1.0	14.3	26.3	3.2	-72.4
LAC Intraregional Exports	55.9	47.5	64.6	62.3	56.6	59.6	86.1	108.7	129.2	154.7	194.2
LAC Exports to the US	145.7	171.4	208.9	196.5	199.6	210.1	246.8	291.5	327.2	350.2	349.3
Share of Total LAC Exports (%)	51.1	56.1	57.0	56.0	56.5	54.3	51.5	50.5	47.3	44.2	37.9
LAC Imports from the US	166.2	173.4	198.7	181.9	167.2	168.0	183.6	204.5	229.5	259.5	311.1
Share of Total LAC Imports (%)	46.0	49.0	48.4	44.8	43.6	43.2	38.2	36.3	34.5	32.9	31.3
LAC Trade Balance w/ the US	-20.5	-2.0	10.2	14.5	32.5	42.1	63.2	87.0	97.7	90.7	38.2
<b>External Debt</b>											
Total Debt	773.4	796.2	763.9	774.0	763.9	792.7	803.6	794.5	745.9	835.4	878.3
Total Debt Growth Rate (%)	12.5	2.9	-4.1	1.3	-1.3	3.8	1.4	-1.1	-6.1	12.0	5.1
Total Debt/GDP (%)	36.6	42.3	36.8	38.3	42.5	42.1	36.9	30.0	23.9	22.9	20.9
Total Debt Service Payments	143.6	179.2	187.3	178.1	166.7	176.3	170.6	217.1	228.5	209.4	184.5
Debt Service Growth Rate (%)	1.7	24.8	4.5	-4.9	-6.4	5.8	-3.2	27.2	5.3	-8.3	-11.9
Debt Service/GDP (%)	6.8	9.5	9.0	8.8	9.3	9.4	7.8	8.2	7.3	5.8	4.4
Debt Service/Exports (%)	42.8	50.8	44.4	44.1	41.0	39.7	31.5	33.3	29.5	24.0	18.3

## 1.2 | Profile of Human Development

	GDP per Capita (PPP US\$)	Life Expectancy at Birth	Adult Literacy Rate	Gross Enrolment Ratio	Gender Develop- ment Index	UN Human Development Index Value				HDI rank
	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006
Antigua and Barbuda	17,642	72.7	85.8	78.0	.	.	.	0.826	0.830	59
Bahamas	20,253	72.8	.	71.8	0.853	.	.	0.852	0.854	49
Barbados	17,497	76.9	.	83.9	0.882	.	.	0.887	0.889	37
Belize	6,679	76.0	75.1	78.3	.	0.763	0.770	0.771	0.771	88
Dominica	7,715	74.1	88.0	78.5	.	.	.	0.798	0.797	77
Dominican Republic	6,093	71.8	88.8	73.5	0.761	0.753	0.752	0.761	0.768	91
Grenada	7,217	68.4	.	73.1	.	0.775	0.766	0.773	0.774	86
Guyana	2,782	65.8	.	83.9	0.719	.	.	0.721	0.725	110
Haiti	1,109	60.0	61.0	51.3	.	.	.	0.515	0.521	148
Jamaica	6,409	72.3	85.5	78.1	0.767	0.752	0.755	0.769	0.771	87
St. Kitts and Nevis	13,975	71.2	97.8	73.1	.	.	.	0.828	0.830	60
St. Lucia	9,549	73.4	94.8	79.3	.	.	0.814	0.816	0.821	66
St. Vincent and Grenadines	7,057	71.3	88.1	68.9	.	.	0.758	0.762	0.766	92
Suriname	7,268	69.8	90.1	74.3	0.763	0.755	0.759	0.764	0.770	89
Trinidad and Tobago	21,669	69.4	98.6	61.1	0.827	0.817	0.823	0.826	0.833	57
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>10,194</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>0.796</b>	<b>0.769</b>	<b>0.775</b>	<b>0.778</b>	<b>0.781</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Costa Rica	9,889	78.6	95.8	73.0	0.844	0.831	0.839	0.843	0.847	50
El Salvador	5,477	71.5	83.6	72.3	0.743	0.739	0.743	0.745	0.747	101
Guatemala	4,311	70.0	72.5	67.6	0.682	0.677	0.681	0.690	0.696	121
Honduras	3,553	69.7	82.6	74.8	0.708	0.683	0.698	0.708	0.714	117
Nicaragua	2,441	72.3	80.1	72.1	0.684	0.676	0.682	0.693	0.699	120
Panama	10,135	75.3	93.2	79.7	0.830	0.816	0.821	0.827	0.832	58
<b>Central America</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>0.749</b>	<b>0.737</b>	<b>0.744</b>	<b>0.751</b>	<b>0.756</b>	<b>94.5</b>
Argentina	11,985	75.0	97.6	88.6	0.856	0.844	0.849	0.854	0.860	46
Bolivia	3,989	65.1	89.8	86.0	0.720	0.707	0.709	0.718	0.723	111
Brazil	8,949	72.0	89.6	87.2	0.804	0.789	0.800	0.802	0.807	70
Chile	12,997	78.4	96.4	82.5	0.865	0.859	0.865	0.871	0.874	40
Colombia	6,381	72.5	92.3	77.8	0.785	0.770	0.776	0.782	0.787	80
Ecuador	7,145	74.8	92.4	78.3	.	.	.	0.804	0.807	72
Paraguay	4,034	71.5	93.6	72.1	0.749	0.745	0.747	0.749	0.752	98
Peru	7,088	71.0	88.7	88.1	0.784	0.771	0.775	0.780	0.788	79
Uruguay	10,203	76.1	97.8	90.9	0.856	0.843	0.851	0.854	0.859	47
Venezuela	11,115	73.4	93.0	79.7	0.817	0.800	0.810	0.816	0.826	61
<b>South America</b>	<b>8,389</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>0.804</b>	<b>0.792</b>	<b>0.798</b>	<b>0.803</b>	<b>0.808</b>	<b>70.4</b>
Mexico	12,176	75.8	91.7	80.2	0.835	0.827	0.833	0.837	0.842	51
<b>LAC</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>0.788</b>	<b>0.772</b>	<b>0.778</b>	<b>0.783</b>	<b>0.787</b>	<b>78.7</b>

### 1.3 | Population

mid-year population - thousands

	Total Population				Urban Population			
	1992	1997	2002	2007	1992	1997	2002	2007
Antigua and Barbuda	63	72	80	85	22	24	25	26
Bahamas	265	290	311	331	213	236	257	277
Barbados	275	283	289	294	92	100	107	116
Belize	199	230	265	304	95	110	129	156
Bermuda	61	62	63	64	61	62	63	64
Dominica	72	72	71	73	49	50	51	54
Dominican Republic	7,579	8,305	9,035	9,726	4,262	4,953	5,797	6,641
Grenada	96	99	102	106	31	31	32	33
Guyana	732	738	736	739	215	213	209	209
Haiti	7,399	8,131	8,861	9,612	2,230	2,748	3,406	4,369
Jamaica	2,423	2,534	2,617	2,676	1,209	1,294	1,365	1,421
Netherlands Antilles	192	186	181	191	166	166	165	177
Puerto Rico	3,597	3,734	3,860	3,943	2,811	3,364	3,698	3,868
St. Kitts and Nevis	42	41	47	49	14	14	15	16
St. Lucia	137	150	159	168	40	43	44	47
St. Vincent and Grenadines	111	114	117	120	46	50	53	56
Suriname	408	424	443	458	282	301	323	341
Trinidad and Tobago	1,242	1,284	1,310	1,333	111	129	149	172
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	106	107	109	108	94	98	101	103
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>24,999</b>	<b>26,855</b>	<b>28,657</b>	<b>30,379</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>13,986</b>	<b>15,989</b>	<b>18,142</b>
Costa Rica	3,230	3,655	4,097	4,462	1,704	2,086	2,461	2,800
El Salvador	5,303	5,862	6,392	6,853	2,711	3,268	3,769	4,139
Guatemala	9,331	10,471	11,793	13,348	3,910	4,597	5,418	6,423
Honduras	5,165	5,825	6,446	7,104	2,123	2,513	2,916	3,369
Nicaragua	4,346	4,855	5,256	5,605	2,294	2,621	2,900	3,164
Panama	2,512	2,781	3,063	3,341	1,415	1,733	2,077	2,419
<b>Central America</b>	<b>29,887</b>	<b>33,449</b>	<b>37,047</b>	<b>40,713</b>	<b>14,156</b>	<b>16,818</b>	<b>19,541</b>	<b>22,314</b>
Argentina	33,495	35,689	37,642	39,503	29,368	31,856	34,111	36,264
Bolivia	6,985	7,813	8,661	9,518	3,990	4,716	5,436	6,198
Brazil	154,426	166,566	179,246	191,601	117,364	131,854	147,699	163,091
Chile	13,666	14,828	15,776	16,595	11,444	12,604	13,659	14,630
Colombia	34,500	37,879	41,088	43,987	23,867	26,947	29,871	32,638
Ecuador	10,738	11,786	12,621	13,340	6,032	6,930	7,777	8,660
Paraguay	4,463	5,018	5,567	6,120	2,234	2,679	3,150	3,654
Peru	22,628	24,613	26,321	27,898	15,718	17,342	18,651	19,891
Uruguay	3,149	3,256	3,309	3,324	2,821	2,957	3,030	3,065
Venezuela	20,659	22,959	25,220	27,483	17,622	20,195	22,885	25,554
<b>South America</b>	<b>304,709</b>	<b>330,407</b>	<b>355,451</b>	<b>379,369</b>	<b>230,461</b>	<b>258,079</b>	<b>286,268</b>	<b>313,645</b>
Mexico	86,369	93,926	100,002	105,281	62,359	69,430	75,342	80,961
<b>LAC</b>	<b>445,965</b>	<b>484,637</b>	<b>521,157</b>	<b>555,741</b>	<b>319,019</b>	<b>358,314</b>	<b>397,140</b>	<b>435,062</b>

## 1.4 | Population Growth Rate

average annual growth rates - percentage

	Total Population					Urban Population			
	1982-92	1992-2002	2002-07	1982-2007		1982-92	1992-2002	2002-07	1982-2007
Antigua and Barbuda	-1.1	2.3	1.3	0.7		-1.1	1.3	0.6	0.2
Bahamas	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.7		2.7	1.9	1.5	2.1
Barbados	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6		-0.5	1.6	1.5	0.7
Belize	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8		2.3	3.2	3.8	2.9
Bermuda	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6		1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6
Dominica	-0.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.1		0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4
Dominican Republic	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8		2.8	3.1	2.8	2.9
Grenada	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5		0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
Guyana	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1		-0.7	-0.3	-0.0	-0.4
Haiti	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9		5.6	4.3	5.1	5.0
Jamaica	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8		1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
Netherlands Antilles	0.8	-0.6	1.1	0.3		1.4	-0.1	1.5	0.8
Puerto Rico	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7		2.4	2.8	0.9	2.2
St. Kitts and Nevis	-0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3		-1.2	0.7	0.7	-0.1
St. Lucia	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4		2.2	0.9	1.0	1.5
St. Vincent and Grenadines	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7		4.3	1.3	1.3	2.5
Suriname	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9		2.8	1.4	1.1	1.9
Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7		-0.5	3.0	2.9	1.6
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.2		1.2	0.8	0.2	0.8
<b>Caribbean</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Costa Rica	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.4		4.5	3.7	2.6	3.8
El Salvador	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.5		2.5	3.4	1.9	2.7
Guatemala	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4		3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
Honduras	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.5		4.3	3.2	2.9	3.6
Nicaragua	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.0		2.8	2.4	1.8	2.4
Panama	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0		3.1	3.9	3.1	3.4
<b>Central America</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Argentina	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2		1.9	1.5	1.2	1.6
Bolivia	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1		4.1	3.1	2.7	3.4
Brazil	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6		2.9	2.3	2.0	2.5
Chile	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.5		2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8
Colombia	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.8		2.8	2.3	1.8	2.4
Ecuador	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.9		4.0	2.6	2.2	3.0
Paraguay	3.1	2.2	1.9	2.5		4.6	3.5	3.0	3.8
Peru	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7		2.8	1.7	1.3	2.1
Uruguay	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5		1.0	0.7	0.2	0.8
Venezuela	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.2		3.2	2.6	2.2	2.8
<b>South America</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Mexico	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.6		2.7	1.9	1.4	2.1
<b>LAC</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>		<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>



# Sources and Technical Notes – Overview

## Figures

### Real GDP Growth

Source IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April, 2009.

For detailed tables, see Chapter 7.

### Foreign Direct Investment

Source World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

For detailed tables of foreign investment in LAC, see Chapter 10.

### Geographic Composition of LAC Exports and Imports and

### Total Exports and Imports

Source IMF, *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM, July, 2009.

Note Representations of China only include mainland China (P.R.C.).

For detailed tables of LAC trade data, see Chapters 8 and 9.

### Inflation

Source IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April, 2009.

Note Figure reflects average annual inflation.

For detailed tables, see Chapter 7.

### Total Debt and Service Payments

Source IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April, 2009.

For detailed tables, see Chapter 7.

## Table 1.1

### Regional Economic Indicators

**Sources** Population: US Bureau of the Census, International Database, (online) as of March, 2009, Washington, DC. Macroeconomic data: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April, 2009. Investment data: World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *US Direct Investment Abroad* (online) as of July, 2009. Merchandise Trade data: IMF, *Direction of Trade Statistics* CD-ROM, July, 2009. External debt: IMF, *World Economic Outlook*, April, 2009.

**Note** GDP per capita, Real GDP per capita growth, and PPP GDP per capita growth are calculated based on original source data. Inflation is average annual percent, not end-of-period.

## Table 1.2

### Profile of Human Development

**Source** *Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2008*, UNDP, United Nations, New York, NY, 2008.

**Definitions** *Human Development Index (HDI)* Published by the UNDP, this is a measure of social and economic progress. The HDI is based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-thirds weight) and the combined first-, second-, and third-level gross enrollment ratio (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by real GDP per capita in purchasing power parity dollars (PPP\$). *HDI Rank* Rankings are made using HDI values to the sixth decimal place. *Gender Development Index* Measures achievements in the same dimensions as the HDI but captures inequalities in achievement between men and women. The GDI is the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality so that the greater the degree of gender disparity in human development, the lower the GDI would be relative to the HDI. Therefore, a country with a high HDI and low GDI would imply a high degree of human development, but that most of that development accrues to men more than to women. *GDP Per Capita in purchasing power parity dollars (PPP\$)* The market value of total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy, divided by its population, and converted into U.S. dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity of its currency. The *purchasing power parity* of an economy's currency reflects the number of units of that currency required to purchase the same (or similar) representative basket of goods and services that a U.S. dollar (the reference currency) would buy in the United States. *Life Expectancy At Birth* The average number of years a person can expect to live at current levels of mortality. *Adult Literacy Rate* reflects the percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life. *Gross Enrollment Ratio* is the number of students enrolled in a level of education, whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level, as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level. As such, a high ratio does not necessarily indicate a successful school system because the gross enrollment ratio includes overage and underage enrollments.

## Table 1.3

### Population

**Source** World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

**Definition** Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin.

## Table 1.4

### Population Growth Rate

**Source** World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online version) as of May, 2009.

**Notes** Growth rates were calculated using the geometric mean, which is based on end-points:  $\left[ \left( \frac{\text{last year}}{\text{first year}} \right)^{1/(\text{last year} - \text{first year})} - 1 \right] \times 100$ . For instance,  $\left[ \left( \frac{2007}{1982} \right)^{1/25} - 1 \right] \times 100 =$  average annual growth for 1982-2007.